THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Yearly rates will be made with advertisers, *at the above* for six or twelve months, and at the close of 8¾ per cent. will be deducted from the gross

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board hods 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.
New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*
Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*
Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*
Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.,* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*
Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*
New York.
1. William Wm. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas E. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jona: A. Hugheton,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N.,21. *Henry J. Arnett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,*24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*
New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*
Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. *Thomas M. Howe, K. N.,* 20. *Wilson Reilly, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,*23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*
Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.
Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.
Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.
North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.
South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.
Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb; D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.
Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.
Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.
Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.
Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. A. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*
Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.
Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.
Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. †George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*
Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.
Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.
Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.
Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.
Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.
Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.
Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*
Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*
California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1856. No. 83.

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855.
☞ Register copy. 30—tf.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

ROR SPRING TRADE!!

SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREEN-ING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28 ,1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
April 25, 1856. Raleigh, N. C. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A MILLER WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a good miller, who understands thoroughly the grinding of wheat. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended as to character, habits and competency as a Miller. Address
P. T. NORWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.
August 19, 1856. 78—4t.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUAble plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C.
JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROfessional BUSINESS at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Par. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $300 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.
W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 3d instant, a negro boy by the name of NELSON. Had on when he went away a black hat with low crown, coat mixed blue and green, pants mixed red and blue, and shoes with coarse soles. He had with him two suits of clothes. He is about six feet high, stoops forward and rocks when walking, is slow of speech, weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and is about twenty-two years of age, complection about common black. Took with him a five dollar bill which did not belong to him. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for his apprehension if taken in the county, or fifty dollars if taken out of the county.
WILLIAM COLE.
Orange county, August 19, 1856. 78—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren[illegible], Rev. C. P. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W[illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]owers, Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilt[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious

For the Standard.

Democratic Meeting and Barbecue.

In accordance with previous notice the Democrats of Buck Horn District, Chatham county, assembled at Buchanan's Store, on 11th day of August ult. Maj. James Stewart was called to the Chair and Jacob M. Utley requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the propriety of having a public barbecue in this District at some early day.

On motion, Thomas Ragland, James Perkins and James H. Mims were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; who, after retiring for a short time, reported through their chairman, James Perkins, Esq., the following, viz:

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the ability and enlarged patriotism of James Buchanan; we look upon him as a *national Democrat*, and if elected President, that he will maintain and protect the constitutional rights of every section of the Union; and we do further believe that upon his election depends the permanency of the Union and the security of our country from the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That in the selection of John C. Breckinridge, one of Kentucky's brightest sons, we have the utmost confidence; and if elected to the Vice Presidency, he will discharge the duties of his office with ability and distinction.

Resolved, That in the administration of the general government by Franklin Pierce, we have full confidence; and should the future be equal to the past, he will carry with him in his retirement the confidence and good will of a large majority of the American people.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brother Democrats throughout the State upon the triumphant election of Gov. Bragg to a second term.

Resolved, That the Governor's election and the election of members to the next Legislature should satisfy every candid mind that the people desire free suffrage by legislative enactment, and it should be carried out in good faith by the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we heartily extend the right hand of fellowship to the old line Whigs of Chatham, and of the State, who have aided us in defeating the Know Nothing or American party in the late election.

Resolved, That we have no wish to be unjust to the American party; but hope each party may act fairly in the coming contest, and that peace and harmony may prevail.

Resolved, That it behooves all good citizens to weigh calmly and dispassionately the political claims of all aspirants, and decide accordingly.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Buck Horn will give a public barbecue at this place on Friday, 22d inst., and our fellow-citizens of every party are invited to attend.

JAMES STEWART, Chm'n.

JACOB W. UTLY, Secy.

I attended, with friends, the barbecue at Buchanan's Store on the 22d inst. It was a numerously-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats and old line Whigs from the Counties of Chatham, Wake, Moore and Harnett. It was one of the largest political meetings that ever met in this part of North Carolina.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Robert E. Rives as Chairman. It was a glorious outpouring of the masses, and evinced in the clearest manner the deep interest felt in the present alarming state of our country by the lion-hearted Democracy of Buck Horn and the surrounding counties. We were truly happy to see the meeting graced by so numerous an attendance of the ladies, of whom it is believed there were in attendance not less than four hundred. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a brief manner, and proceeded to introduce to the people the different speakers who were in attendance—Messrs. James S. Smith, of Orange, M. J. McDuffie of Fayetteville, S. E. Williams our Elector, and Dr. Pleasant A. Holt, of Alamance; the two former of whom spoke before and the two latter after dinner. It is impossible to draw distinctions between the efforts of these distinguished champions of the Democratic cause. They spoke eloquently and to the point, demonstrating as with a pencil of light, that the South should stand united in this momentous crisis of our country's history; that Buchanan was the man for the times; that Mr. Fillmore stands no earthly chance of being elected; and that the issue presented is whether we should have Buchanan for President, and with him peace and security and equal rights and equal protection for every section of our extended country, or a sectional President in Fremont, and with him disunion and civil war between the North and South; the people felt that a crisis in our history was at hand; and I am happy to find that many who were heretofore against us, left with the determination of sustaining our nominees in November next.

After the speeches of Messrs. Smith and McDuffie the crowd were invited to partake of one of the finest and most tastefully prepared barbecues I have ever seen. The spirit of old Buck Horn was fully aroused; and after feasting all present there was still an ample abundance left. The Democracy of Buck Horn are entitled to the thanks of their brethren in Chatham and the surrounding counties, for their great liberality and taste in preparing such a barbecue. Long may they live and prosper, and often may they meet with their friends and brethren in free and friendly consultation on the affairs of their country, amidst such a feast of both body and mind as it was the happiness of us all to enjoy on the 22nd.

A LOOKER ON.

Chatham co., Aug. 28, 1856.

A SAILOR IN CHURCH.—A celebrated commodore in the American navy, having a few hours to spend in a port where he was unacquainted, concluded on attending a religious meeting, and for this purpose taking with him his favorite servant, he started off for the church.

"Now mind," said he to Jack, as they were going, "in the meeting you say not a word; no one is to speak there but the minister."

Jack who had been accustomed to obey, as well as see his master obeyed, right or wrong, promised obedience, and they went into church.

A seat was provided for the commodore near the preacher's desk, and Jack, left alone after looking round the church for some time, was invited to take a seat by the side of the deacon.

The minister having read the service; proceeded to give out a hymn, and as there was a scarcity of books, it fell to the deacon's lot to repeat the lines for the singers.

No sooner had he rose, than Jack, twitching his coat, whispered in his ear—

"You'd better be still; I had my orders afore I came in here, so you'd better be still."

The deacon proceeded to read, and Jack repeated his admonition, but all to no purpose; he had got out the two first lines, and all the members of the meeting were engaged in singing, when the poor tar roused to desperation at seeing the commodore's orders disobeyed, right in his own face and eyes, turned to the deacon, and rolling up his sleeves, he exclaimed—

"You was the beginning of this ere row, and shiver my timbers if you don't pay for it?"

And he hammered away, first on one side and then on the other, till the whole scene become a powerful illustration of the difficulties of the church militant.

An invention lately brought forward renders cotton cloth water-proof by the application to its surface of the following varnishes: In three gallons of water, half a pound of alum, one pound of ox gall, and two pounds of linseed cake, are boiled for one hour, then allowed to cool, and applied with a brush to the surface of the cloth to be coated, which is afterwards placed in a stove room to dry. The next coating is composed of three gallons of linseed oil, one quarter pound of litharge, one half pound of India rubber, one half pound of tar, and one half pound of Prussian blue—the latter as a coloring material. These are boiled for about an hour, and well stirred all the time, when it will form a strong varnish. It is now allowed to cool, and is put on the surface of the cloth with a brush or machine. The cloth is then allowed to dry again in a stove room, and when dry, its surface is rubbed with pumice stone to make it smooth. The third and last coat is composed of three gallons of linseed oil, boiled over a strong fire for two hours, with two ounces of the salts of tin, and the same amount of the sulphate of zinc—both dryers.

Millard Fillmore's Platform against Secret Societies.

It will be seen from the following article that Millard Fillmore is not only opposed to secret societies, but in 1828 was "the anti-Masonic nominee for the Assembly from Erie County." We understand that a large number of Masons in the South, who were members of the Know-Nothing order, are determind to oppose him in the coming campaign.

Millard Fillmore commenced his political career in 1827, as an anti-Mason. In 1828 he was the anti-Mosonic nominee for the Assembly from Erie county. The Convention wnich nominated him was held in Buffalo on tne 14th, or the 15th of October. That Convention issued an address which, according to the Buffalo *Courier*, contained the following proposition against secret societies. We commend them to the attention at once of Masons and Know-Nothings.

1. "That a large body of our citizens who do not belong to the order are mysteriously influenced by those who do.

2. "We honestly believe the spirit of Masonry (secret societies) to be essentially opposed to the security of the citizens, to the impartial administration of the laws, and to a due reverence to religion.

3. "The institution is at war with the spirit of our free Government, hostile to all equality of rights, and an impassible barrier to the administration of justice.

4. "The equality of rights which the Constitution expressly guarantees cannot exist while a secret society shelters its members, and the ascendancy of law and good order cannot be maintained in a community while an extensive and an influential body of men claim and exercise the power of imposing and enforcing obligations which must often come into direct collision with the laws and duties of societies.

5. "Moral sentiment constitutes the only weapon with which the stronghold of Masonry (secret societies) can be assailed, and this engine, if properly directed, will prove sufficient to batter down its bulwarks, and expose to the gaze and derision of the world the mystic mummery with which it has surrounded its deceitful and detestable principles.

6. "It is vain to temporise and palter with our duty. If we wish to destroy the baneful influence of Masonry (secret societies) we must withhold our vote from those who support it. We frankly acknowledge that in some cases personal and political friendship render this duty painful and difficult to perform, but, as honest and dutiful citizens we are bound to sacrifice our predilections for individuals to the safety and success of the important principles we have espoused; and why should we startle at a measure in defence of our rights which our opponents have successfully used to usurp them? They are bound by oath to 'vote for a brother before any of equal qualification' and 'to support his military and political preferment in opposition to another.'"

"Is it not necessary in self-defense to resist this alarming conspiracy? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that ambitious and designing men have attached themselves to the institution to obtain that preferment of which they were undeserving? When it shall become well established that Masonry (secret societies) has ceased to afford its superior advantages for political objects, the great inducement that now sustains the institution will be lost."

Exchange.

PEOPLE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NEVER THROW STONES.—The Fillmore men of the South are constantly harping upon Mr. Buchanan's unsoundness upon the slavery question. They allege he is not in favor of slavery *per se*—that he is in favor of squatter sovereignty—of the right of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories—and actually presented a petition for abolition in the District of Columbia.

From these charges we have already successfully defended Mr. Buchanan. But suppose, for argument's sake, they could not be substantiated.

What is the value of your argument? If it has any, it must be to persuade southern men to abandon Buchanan and support Fillmore. It would not be reasonable to do so, however, unless the obnoxious opinions of Mr. Buchanan are repudiated by Mr. Fillmore; for surely it can be no argument to urge a man to refuse his vote to one candidate because of certain opinions, and to support another who holds the same.

We challenge the production of any public vote, act or sentiment, in the career of Millard Fillmore, which shows he is not ingrained in his hatred of slavery.

We demand the proof of the repudiation by Millard Fillmore of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty.

We challenge a denial of the assertion that Millard Fillmore believes in the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories—and, moreover, is in favor of its exercise.

We aver, without fear of any contradiction, that he voted to receive, refer, and report upon, and consider all petitions to abolish slavery in the District, the territories, and the slave trade between the States.

We aver, that he is opposed to the admission of new slave States into the Union, and declared in respect to Texas, that he would always oppose it, until she abolish it.

We charge, that he was in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District, eighteen years ago, and we call for his *retraxit*.

We call for the production of word or vote in his whole congressional career, when he did not evince a settled hostility to the rights of the South.

We call for the vote upon any question, involving slavery in Congress, when Millard Fillmore's name was not recorded upon the same side, with Adams, Slade, and Giddings, or with one or more of them.

When these and many other charges shall be met before the southern people by Fillmore men, we may think it necessary to repeat our defence of Mr. Buchanan from their charges.

At present we only add, that while in common with most northern men, and with many southern men, among whom was the leader of the present southern defamers of Mr. Buchanan, our standard bearer is not an advocate of slavery for Pennsylvania, yet that upon the other questions he is beyond reproach before southern people.

He is not in favor of squatter sovereignty.

He is opposed to the exclusion of slavery from the territories by any but the supreme power of the people when they come to form a constitution.

He is opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and though he presented the petition mentioned, in the same breath he *moved that its prayer be rejected*. Do southern defamers know, or knowing, make it convenient to forget that part of the narrative?

We challenge the production of a vote of Mr. Buchanan which would throw his influence on the side of opposition to the rights of the South, or one which did not vigorously sustain them.

He is in favor of admitting slave States, and voted to admit Texas, when Fillmore and others opposed it, though they thus leagued themselves with the British scheme for Texan abolition, as a blow at the South!

He never voted with the Abolitionists against the South, but with national men from both sections, for the rights of the South under the Constitution.

That the fanatical portion of the North should hesitate, and Abolitionists should shrink, from the touch of so national a record, is not wonderful; but that the South shoud hesitate between Buchanan and Fillmore is strange, and passing strange!

INTERESTING TO DENTISTS.—At the recent Dentists' Convention, held in New York, Dr. Harris, of Baltimore, exhibited an instrument invented by Dr. Putnam, for producing local anasthesia, very useful for extracting teeth without pain.

Dr. Putnam stated that he had extracted three or four thousand teeth with the aid of this instrument. The agent used was ice and salt, and the instrument was so contrived, that the application could be made to the smallest portion of any external part of the body. It was a singular fact, he remarked, that when applied to the gums it produced no pain, as it did to the outer surface of the body. The gums were frozen by the application, and the teeth extracted without the slightest pain, and with no bad consequences. It required but two minutes to effect the purpose—at most three or four.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton was received in this market on Friday last, the 28th, from the plantation of Col. Wm. McKay of Robeson county. T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., was the purchaser, at 12½ cts.

Fay. Ob.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

My last letter closed with a brief notice of Prof. Emmons' paper on a formation in North Carolina, not before credited to our country. The introduction by Prof. Emmons of a large collection of fossils, hitherto unknown in the United States, left no room for disputation till the kind of fossils is settled. They appear to be clearly of the age assigned them by this excellent geologist. Prof. Agassiz and others highly commended the collection as the most interesting and the discovery as most important of all the geological developments hitherto made in our country. It was gratifying to many to hear such commendation, as it has not always been duly made.

Prof. Dana, of Yale College, followed in the discussion of the elevation of the rocks from the ocean, and the configuration of our continent. He startled some by maintaining that the Gulf of Mexico once extended over a vast proportion of the Mississippi Valley, if not over all the Apalachian Chain. But there is no reason for wonder. That the Gulf of Mexico once extended over much that is now land, has long been seen. Having begun to enlarge its limits there need be no apprehension in extending them as far as is necessary to account for the appearances of the present surface. He did not adopt the notion that the bottom of the ocean was once continents.

In the evening there was an immense gathering of the association and citizens at the hospitable mansion of Robert Townsend, Esq. It was clear that there is very little spare room in any ordinary mansion, when so large an association is invited and is present. To the honor of their host the members will unanimously award the praise of accomplishing all that could be expected. The whole party seemed to sail on a sea of social and intellectual pleasure. To add to the splendid affair, a large number of ladies were present, of the beautiful, the gifted and social. There was enough of formality to make the tone high, but stiffness and coldness found not a place. This is an episode in the work of science.

To-day the discussions have been on very interesting points in all the sections, for there are three now, the third being of "Botany, Zoology and Ethnology." This has arisen from the great number of papers presented. In the last I see that the President of your University takes a deep interest. The first paper in this new section was by Dr. Weinland, on the ethnological relations of the name of the animals. He developed some very curious points; one that animals are named in the countries where they exist naturally by the native inhabitants, and that in other countries they are named by taking the original name given, either without change or with, as the introduction of the name given required some modification in the language where it is introduced. Thus you have in our language, lion, a word slightly changed from the original language, (Greek) leon—so of ass, camel, fox, &c. Then the ways, or reasons for so naming, were striking. The fish of Lake Ontario, Muskelonge, as often spelled, or Muskenonge, held by Agassiz to be altered French, was showed by Prof Holderman, sustained by Mr. Schoolcraft in part, to be an Indian word, meaning *long* or *large snout*. To your readers this may be very minute, but to the lovers of ethnological relations it was captivating. Many visitors thronged to the Court of Appeals room, where the section held its meeting.

Prof. Agassiz led on the discussion to his doctrine of distinct origins of the human family, and stated its support from the names which few others could see as he did. This subject will be discussed however, and I have no doubt he will find some hard heads to master. Yours, D.

Albany, Aug. 23, 1856.

It is assuredly a strange way to electioneer for Southern support for Mr. Fillmore's friends to tell the people of the South, that if Mr. Fillmore withdraws or be forced to withdraw, his Northern supporters will go for Fremont. Now we believe that this is pretty near the fact. The great majority of the Northern supporters of Mr. Fillmore would go for Fremont, but is it with such men, such a party, such supporters, a candidate so supported that the people of the South are expected to act? Does any one expect to hear or read of such arguments being urged to stimulate the people to vote for Mr. Buchanan? Do the Democrats of the North so talk? Do they in any emergency threaten to go for Fremont? Such a thing is never dreamed of. Time and again has the Democracy of the North been prostrated because of its devotion to the rights of the States. Time and again has it raised the banner of the Constitution and under that banner fought and conquered. If that be sectionalism, the more of such sectionalism we have the better.

We notice that the senior editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from New York under date of the 13th inst., after recounting the disasters to the Fillmore forces in recent elections, thinks it "quite possible that Mr. Fillmore may be withdrawn, or may withdraw himself, under these accumulated disasters." Well, we cannot say. Upon the whole, we trust that he will not withdraw. It is true that if his supporters be such as that in the event of his withdrawal they would go over to Fremont, the South can only regard them as enemies under whatever guise they may show themselves; still it may be desirable to create a division in the enemy's ranks, and the running of Mr. Fillmore may be beneficial, not to bring us friends, but to distract our enemies. But run or no run, the Democratic party is prepared to fight the fight, unaided if necessary, against the enemies of the Constitution and the rights of the States—against them united or against them divided. But the party will not fight unaided. The national men will rally—are now rallying to its support, and whether Mr. Fillmore stays in the field or withdraws from it, the Democratic party and its noble allies will meet and conquer all the isms of the day.

The South is not to be driven from her position by being told, or having it hinted, that if she goes for Buchanan then the *national* supporters of the *National* Fillmore will go for Fremont. If they are true men they will do no such thing. If they are such traitorous abolitionists as to do what is hinted at, then the sooner the South knows it the better, and the sooner the line is drawn the better. Her rights are not to be held by sufferance or by the tenure of her giving her support to Mr. Fillmore, under the threat that if she don't, his northern friends—his northern fellow free State men will punish her by going into the ranks of her worst enemies, as well as the worst enemies of their Country.

Wilmington Journal.

FREMONT AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—"If Fremont is elected the country will owe the American party a debt of gratitude; for it is not doing injustice to other noble advocates of free soil, to say that the *American organization* in the *East and West is the back bone of the Republican party.*"

Albany State Register.

The above is clipped from the *organ*, mark!—of the *Fremont Know Nothing party* in the State of New York—Mr. Fillmore's home. The language is plain and the profession made boldly and to the point.

Will the supporters of Mr. Fillmore in the South explain the position of the northern Know Nothing party and tell us how Mr. Fillmore is to have a chance when the majority of their party in the North is with the black Republicans?

Alas! for that "admiration of the *purer* days of our national existence!"

The Albany Atlas & Argus, a Buchanan paper of the right stamp, commenting upon such *strange professions* says that in all the Eastern States that Mr. Fremont is regarded as the champion of an Americanism purer than that of Fillmore himself. Gov. Gardner, of Mass., and his legislator, Hiss, find Fillmore altogether too tame for their rampant Know Nothingism. Gov. Dutton proclaims him to be the only genuine American candidate; and in demanding his nomination by the Connecticut Convention of Know Nothings, (over whom he presided) proceeded to denounce our foreign-born citizens, whom he said, "*must be met and put down*," and that "the *foreign element* in our population was a *brutal, unenlightened, and ignorant* agency."

But this same Know Nothing organ, the Register, states one more fact which we cannot omit. We give it in his precise language:

"*Every where, except New York, these two titles (Know Nothingism and black Republicanism) are indissolubly joined together in a holy wedlock.*"

All we ask is that Southern Know Nothings will *read* this WEDLOCK affair again and again—say *six* times, for it ought to be remembered.

ANOTHER "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

We see it announced that Harriet Beecher Stowe has written another abolition Novel, entitled "Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp." We have not seen a copy of the work, but "it is pronounced by those who have read it, (Abolition calumniators, of course,) superior to Uncle Tom in breadth of conception, in development of character and principles, and in the overwhelming power and interest in the Story." All of which means, we suppose, that the lying Authoress has drawn more extensively than in the former instance upon her corrupt and slanderous fancy, and dealt less in truth and reality—that she vilified and grossly misrepresented those whom she professes to delineate—and that she has added another stain of prostitution to her infamous character, sinking her beneath the contempt of the vile herd of stolen runaways from the South, whom she is so fond of taking to her foul embrace.

That precious Abolition sheet, the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," which is patronized so extensively in the South, (to their shame be it spoken) contains a chapter from this forth-coming lieing Novel, as a specimen of its power and excellence, from which we make an extract. The chapter seems to be a colloquy between a regular fire-eating, Sharpe rifle abolitionist, called Clayton, and a cowardly lick-spittle of a yankee, y'clept Frank Russell, who agrees with his companion in sentiments of hatred to the South and her institutions, yet for the sake of promotion and money he deems it wisest to keep it to himself and make a show of willingness to do justice to our rights. We introduce this extract, because it relates to our own State, to some extent, as a specimen of the truthfulness of the work:

"Now," said Clayton, "if for nothing else, if we had no feeling of humanity for the slave, we must do something for the sake of the whites, for this is carrying us back into barbarism, as fast as we can go. Virginia has been ruined by it—run all down. North Carolina, I believe, has the enviable notoriety of being the most ignorant and poorest state in the Union. I don't believe there's any country in old, despotic Europe where the poor are more miserable, vicious, and degraded, than they are in our slave States.—And it's depopulating us; our men of ability, in the lower classes, who want to be respectable, won't stand it. They will go off to some State where things *move on*. Hundreds and hundreds move out of North Carolina, every year, to the Western States.—And it's all this unnatural organization of Society that does it. We have got to contemplate some mode of abolishing this evil. We have got to take the first step towards progress, some time, or we ourselves are all undone."

Passing by as unworthy of notice the libellous allegations made against North Carolina, it is amusing to see how very benevolent have our defamers become, that they should thus volunteer to save the whites of the South from rushing back into "barbarism." It is a pity they have no "fellow-feeling" for the thousands of uncivilized barbarains by which they are surrounded in the North.—The secret of Mrs. Stowe's interest for the whites or blacks, is to *make money* by her slanderous publications. To this extent she succeeded in her first effort, and will no doubt do the same with the present Novel. We have no objection to her swindling her *northern* allies, but we hope if this work is introduced into the South, that it may lie unread upon the counters of the booksellers, and a gentle hint be given *them* that the introduction of such stuff into our midst meets with the unqualified condemnation of the people of the South. *Spirit of the Age.*

HURRAH FOR THE "TURPENTINE" STATE!—This term, by way of derision, has been applied to this good old State of ours, by those who, if not her enemies, are, at least, ignorant of her agricultural and mineral wealth. Now, we would have these "sappy heads" to know, that "Turpentine" is far from being the only staple commodity that she produces in abundance. Of Wheat and Corn she raises a large surplus over her domestic wants, which is shipped to Northern cities in large quantities at remunerating prices.

For the last week or two, vessels have cleared from our port for New York with large cargoes of Wheat; and last Saturday one left our port with 10,000 bushels on board.

This Wheat is brought to Wilmington by railroad from the interior of the State, and has been coming here in immense quantities for a week or two back—is pronounced as good as that raised in other States, and commands fair prices at the North.

North Carolina also raises a large crop of Cotton, of which she exports a considerable surplus over her own consumption. She has almost inexhaustible coal fields, which need only the facilities of railroads to bring the finest Coal to market; and as for Gold mines, she is not surpassed by any other State except California.

But, for raising fine Tobacco, she is "some" and hard to beat, as the following paragraph from the Lynchburg Virginian will abundantly prove:

"TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE DOLLARS A HUNDRED FOR TOBACCO!—We are not mad, startled reader, but speak the words of truth and soberness. As miraculous as the statement may seem, a lot of tobacco actually sold in this market, yesterday, at the unprecedented price of $255 per hundred. The world never heard or dreamed of such a sale as this before. We thought the climax had been reached—the maximum found—when $151 was obtained a short time since; but those figures are completely distanced—almost doubled by the sale of yesterday. It was sold at Martin's warehouse, by J. H & S. Tyree, and purchased by Messrs. Booker & Halsy. It was raised by Mr. Charles Hendrick, of North Carolina, and is the finest specimen of the article ever seen in this or any other market. The color is a bright golden hue, and the texture almost as fine as silk. As with most precious things, the quantity was small—there being only between one and two hundred pounds. The necessity no longer exists for us to puff the Lynchburg tobacco market. Facts and figures are better than "puffs." Honor to the Old North State and to Lynchburg."

North Carolina a "Turpentine State?" Faugh! Go and read your Geographies again—if you have ever read them!

Wilmington Herald.

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—In a late debate between Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, know-nothing, and Mr. Harris, democrat at Murfreesborough, Tenn., Mr. Harris furnished the following facts from the record. We quote from the Nashville Union and American:

He said that in 1855, a bill for the admission of Florida into the Union as a State was introduced into Congress. The cry was raised by a portion of northern men against the admission of any more slave States. He had carefully and correctly examined the vote on the question of her admission, and he found the result in the House to be as follows:

Northern Democrats, yeas 50: nays 4.
All other northern men, yeas 00; nays 37.
In the Senate:
Northern Democrats, yeas 12; nays 00.
All other northern men, yeas 00; nays 9.

Thus it will be seen that if her admission as a slave State had depended solely upon northern democrats, she would have been triumphantly received. But, if it had depended upon any or all other parties North, she would have been indignantly rejected.

Again: In 1845, a bill was passed for the acquisition of more slave States. Upon examining the vote on the bill in the House, he found it to stand as follows:

Northern Democrats, yeas 70; nays 4.
All other northern men, yeas 00; nays 16.

Thus it will appear that had the acquisition and admission of Texas, with her kindred blood and rich domain, been left alone to the northern Democrats, it would have been triumphantly carried. Of all other parties North, every solitary vote was cast against it.

But, said Mr. H., the most significant of all votes, is the most recent one in the House upon the proposition to receive Kansas into the Union upon the Abolition Topeka Constitution, gotten up by the rebels and outlaws of Kansas, in violation of all law and order. Upon the bill recently introduced by the Abolitionists to admit her as a free State under that Constitution, we have the following significant vote:

Northern Know-Nothings, yeas 79—nays 5.
Southern Know-nothings, yeas 00—nays 21.

The Democrats, North and South, voted against it in solid mass. Thus, if left to northern Know-Nothings, Kansas would have been received as a free State under the illegal and criminal proceedings of Topeka. If left to northern Democrats, such a proposition would have been indignantly rejected.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 30, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate adopted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report to the next session of Congress, the amount required to pay the allowances proposed by the House bill for the settlement of claims of officers of the revolutionary army, and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service.

Mr. Crittenden's bill to alter and amend the Nebraska Kansas act was tabled—yeas 22, noes 11. A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the passage of the army bill. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate struck out the House proviso to the bill—ayes 26, noes 7. The bill was then passed. A vote of thanks to the president pro tem. was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The committee subsequently reported that the President had no further communication to make. The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell of Ohio, by leave, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means another army appropriation bill with the following proviso:

"That no part of the military of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas." Mr. Campbell moved the previous question, under which the bill was passed—ayes 99, noes 77. On motion of Mr. Benson, the House took up and passed all the Senate resolutions authorizing the acceptance of testimonials from foreign governments by public officers. The House, under the operation of the previous question, concurred—ayes 101, noes 98. The House then adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the vote on the Army Bill without the proviso:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Va., Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakemen, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—98.

For the Standard.

DIALECTIC HALL, September 1st, 1856.

WHEREAS, God in his allwise providence has called away our late beloved fellow-member, Alexander Martin Hogan, from a life whose early morning had just begun to shed around him the bright prospects and cheering hopes of usefulness and honor to himself, to his friends and his country; and as we all loved his virtues, honor his memory and mourn over his death; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow to the decree which has summoned him away, we shall ever cherish in our hearts those sentiments of esteem and affection, and of love and friendship with which his life and his character, his gentle bearing, his amiable disposition, the noble impulses of his soul and the kind charities of his heart, have inspired us.

Resolved, That whereas by the dispensation of God the brightest hopes of his relatives have been blasted, we sincerely condole their irreparable loss, and mingling our tears upon the common altar of grief, will endeavor to soothe the anguish of that family who must feel most sensibly this stroke of death.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sad bereavement we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and to the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, and University Magazine with the request for publication.

C. A. MITCHELL,
W. M. COLEMAN,
J. H. COBLE,
} Committee.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.—If you are the least troubled to remember the events of your past life, just run for office and your memory will be abundantly refreshed. Before your friends are called on to "rally for Simkins and Democracy," you will be reminded that you have commenced a career of crime at the early age of four. That you have since persevered in it, having been guilty of the most heinous offences every day of your life. You will learn that your offences ruined your family and broke the hearts of your relatives to the remotest degree of consanguinity. You will become aware of the fact that you were the distestation of all your schoolfellows. You will be informed that high crimes you daily indulge in—and that you forge, steal, and lie, for mere relaxation. The authenticity of your marriage certificate will be called in question, and you will suddenly find yourself a defaulter to the government to a large amount.

There is nothing like a nomination to bring out the real character of a man. Try it.

N. Y. Picayune.

Medical College of Virginia.

THIRD SESSION 1856-'57.

THE THIRD ANNUAL "COURSE OF LECTURES" will commence on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1856, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 15th March, 1857, being a session of more than five months.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, by Charles Bell Gibson, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by David H. Tucker, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Martin P. Scott, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by B. R. Wellford, M. D.
Anatomy, by Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by Levin S. Joynes, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by James H. Conway, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by Theo P. Mayo, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with he most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms-house. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of disease, but with its daily progress and treatment.

Amount of Fees for Lectures,	$105 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduating Fee,	25 00

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 24, 1856. 1144—wsw.

THIS UNPARALLELED PREPARATION IS RECEIVING more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life.—Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their list of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c., fever and ague, asthma and phthysic, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, canker, boils and ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint and dysintery, cholera, liver complaint and dyspepsia, toothache, &c., &c.

TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Veg. Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea-spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Fall River.

Mr. Perry Davis—SIR: I have used in my family your medicine, called Pain Killer, for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Yours, very truly,
HENRY CLARK,
Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Randolph.

CALCUTTA, November 4th, 1853.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My particular object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another lot as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last despatch reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from you.

J. L. CARRAU.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysintery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence in the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Y

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT'R 6, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Hon. James C. Dobbin.

This gentleman passed through Raleigh on Thursday last, on his way to Fayetteville. On Thursday morning the "Oak-City Guards" and the "Independent Guards" of this City, called upon him at the Yarbrough House, for the purpose of showing their respect and affection for him as a man and as an honored citizen of the State. He was addressed in handsome terms by Capt. DeCarterett, and he responded briefly but feelingly, thanking them for the compliment thus paid him.

During Mr. Dobbin's brief stay with us, he was waited upon by many of our citizens without distinction of party, who were glad to see him and anxious to take him by the hand.

Mr. Dobbin, we learn, will be absent from his post for several weeks—an absence rendered almost absolutely necessary by his close application to business and his arduous labors during the recent session of Congress. That his health may be fully and speedily restored, is the earnest wish of the whole people of his native State.

Common School Journal.

We have just published, at the Standard office, for Mr. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, the first number of the "North-Carolina Common School Journal,"—a journal to be issued four times a year, and gratuitously distributed among the officers of the Common Schools in this State and the people generally. The Common School Journal contains 64 pages of matter, one-half of which is in advertisements of School books for Northern publishing houses; by which means the expense of the publication is defrayed, and the General Superintendent thereby enabled to distribute the work free of charge.

The number before us is well filled with matter relating to education and Common Schools, and will no doubt be highly acceptable to the friends of popular education generally. This enterprise of Mr. Wiley is a most commendable one, and we trust it will become permanent. Much good must result from it, if it be continued, as in all probability it will be. The next number will be issued in December next.

The Signal.

The Associate editor of the Standard would say to the "remnant" of the Signal editors that he is happy to know he is not responsible for their tastes. The "remnant" *lied*, and the Associate pointed out how and wherein; and he is not surprised that the aforesaid "remnant" should not think him "*decent*" in so doing. The editor or orator that defends E. G. Reade for his infamous vote to censure Keitt is no better than Mr. Reade himself; and we are willing that the Southern people should decide whether they are *traitors* or not.

For the rest, the Associate holds himself responsible for all he has said or done, or may hereafter say or do. *He is not one of an indefinite number of editors, none of whom are individually responsible, and who lie back behind a poor devil that the rats would not nibble at, thereby shielding themselves.*

And so endeth the first lesson.

More Withdrawals.

A friend has furnished us with the proceedings of the Knap of Reeds Know Nothing Lodge of July 21st, 1856, which we publish as follows:

The Knap of Reeds American party met at the Female Academy, near John H. Harris's, on Monday night the 21st July, 1856, for the purpose of holding a meeting to discuss American principles. There was proclamation made for all those who wished to withdraw from the society to make it known; whereupon Nathaniel Walker, Willie Ashley, Clarence Ashley, Harrison Wheeler, Jefferson Wheeler, Reuben Falkner, John H. Harris, Dudley Walker, Sandy Ashley, Richard Fowler, L. T. Burton, Uriah Forsyth, A. Wheeler, J. D. Umstead, Arthur Ashley, Jesse Burton, John R. Burton, Gaston Roberts, Thomas Groom, Simeon W. Rober, A. Riggan, and G. W. Roberts all honorably withdrew from the said American party.

L. T. BURTON, Pres.

We give the foregoing, at the request of the friend referred to, as one of the evidences of the disorganization and ruin of the K. N. party in Granville.

We learn also that John H. Murrill, of Wake, near Dunnsville, is no longer a member of the American party.

We learn that W. W. Peebles, Esq., Fillmore Sub-Elector for Northampton Co., and a young lawyer of promise, is out for Buchanan.

☞ The Hons. A. P. Butler, of S. C., and T. L. Clingman and Warren Winslow, of this State, passed through this Sity this week, on their way to their homes.

Where is the Democratic newspaper or speaker who does not impress upon the public that Mr. Fillmore is as bad or worse than Fremont? *Fay. Observer.*

We know of no Democratic newspaper or speaker who is pursuing the course indicated by the Observer. It is true, Mr. Fillmore's record on the slavery question, while in Congress, is as objectionable as that of Seward or Giddings; but even that is not held up against him except by way of set-off against false charges on the same subject made against Mr. Buchanan. No Southern Democrat, so far as we know, charges that "Mr. Fillmore is as bad or worse than Fremont." All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution, and probably of civil war.

The prominent points of difference between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore, are these: 1st. Mr. Buchanan is sounder on the slavery question than Mr. Fillmore is. The records of the two men triumphantly prove this to be so. 2d. Mr. Buchanan was nominated, and is sustained by a great national party—a party holding the same principles and breathing the same sentiments in Portland and in New Orleans. Mr. Fillmore was nominated by a portion only of his party, and is supported in one section on the ground of having favored the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and in the other on the ground of opposition to such repeal. 3d. Mr. Buchanan is confessedly stronger before the people, North and South, than Mr. Fillmore is. His friends can claim, with absolute *certainty*, at least fifteen States; whereas, the friends of Mr. Fillmore cannot, with certainty, claim one.

The Observer adds further—

"How many Democrats are there among your neighbors who would vote for Fillmore to defeat Fremont? How many Americans would do the same for Buchanan?"

We know of many Democrats "who would vote for Fillmore to defeat Fremont." And we know of many "Americans" who will vote for Buchanan to defeat Fremont. There are thousands of such "Americans" and old line Whigs in this State, as the election in November will show. But the question is—not what *would* you, but what *will* you do? The Observer has put an impossible case. The contest is between Buchanan and Fremont; and every vote, therefore, which shall be cast for Mr. Fillmore, will to that extent weaken Mr. Buchanan and aid the black Republican candidate. The most that the friends of Mr. Fillmore can hope to effect, is to carry the election to the House of Representatives.—That body is divided thus: Ten States are Democratic; three States are Know Nothing; thirteen States are black Republican; and five States are divided. Three Know Nothing States, then, are expected to elect a President for the thirty-one States!—that is the calculation. But are not the chances in the House clearly in favor of the black Republicans? And yet Mr. Fillmore's friends are reduced to the alternative of appealing to a black Republican House to elect their candidate!

THE INFANY OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—The Washington Union dwells with just and terrible severity upon the recent attempts of the black Republicans of the House to defeat the army appropriation bill, and thus embarrass if not arrest the government. The Union says—

"But we turn from this view of the subject to *a part* only of the other mischiefs, which would have followed *by their locking up fifteen millions of the public treasure from circulation*. That is about the sum for the support of the army which the conspirators had determined should lie uselessly in the treasury. *That* fifteen millions would probably pay, in the progress of its numerous changes, if put into motion, one hundred millions of private debts; and the circle of its direction would administer to the comforts and necessities of several millions of people. In the list of its beneficiaries, besides the soldier, are to be found all the classes of our social system, from the farmer to the mechanic, the laborer, the artisan, the man of science, the lawyer, the preacher, the printer, the merchant, and the trader. It is such classes and such interests, equally various and important, embracing all the pursuits of mental and physical enterprise, which they have had the *senseless and criminal hardihood to attack*. The notorious licentiousness of their unconstitutional triumph over the vital interests of those people, for weeks past, is only equalled by the dangers they would have entailed upon their country, and the shame they would have brought upon its good name in the presence of the civilized world. *They will go down to posterity cursed in more ways than one.* Usually the mistakes or the offences of a party i cur only such degrees of guilt as are applied to it as a body, which are lost upon the individuals of it at its dissolution. But such is the deep disgrace, and the vast and perilous consequences of what they would have done against the welfare of the republic, that the seal of condemnation is not only fixed upon them in their voluntary and official association, but through all their future lives, each one of them will stand, by the public judgment of the country, *attainted* in his person. They may please themselves with the thought that they have escaped the rigors of the law by being entitled as legislators, according to parliamentary rules, to the infamy of perpetrating *the worst of treason*. But they may be assured they will neither escape the present verdict of their constituents, nor the just judgment of posterity. They have done what Satan did to Paradise. They have entered in and betrayed its peace; and like him, after his crime, their sentence will be, for the remainder of their days, to *crawl* in the *political dust*, and to seek to do mischief by *the lowest invisible means*. It is well, under such circumstances, that they have already begun to harden their hearts, because that worm which never dies will, for the evil which they have done, enter into their consciences, and their ears will finally hear from every patriot the terrible rebuke, *Get thee behind me, Satan!*"

EDUCATIONAL.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, has recently addressed a letter to the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, South-Carolina, and North-Carolina, on the propriety of forthwith establishing, on a broad and enduring foundation, at a point central and accessible to the States named, an Educational Institution, which shall provide the amplest means for instruction, as well in academical as in theological learning. The necessity for such an institution is most clearly shown by Bishop Polk. Taking into consideration the present state of feeling at the North relative to the South—a state of feeling which nowhere manifests itself so bitterly as in its seats of learning—we heartily concur with the Bishop in the belief that such an institution should at once be established. The New Orleans Daily True Delta says:

"The facts and arguments which Mr. Polk has combined in his letter, favorable to this noble project, must convince every friend of human intelligence and human progress of its expediency. They will, we doubt not, have their weight, not only with the reverend gentlemen to whom they are addressed, but with the mass of our fellow-citizens of the Episcopal Church in the States referred to. When the Conference, to which it is proposed to submit this proposition, shall have taken it into consideration, the result, we feel assured, will be the initiation of a system of education harmonizing with the habits, feelings and institutions of the South, which will fulfill all the requirements of an enlightened age and an intelligant people, and emancipate us from the mental control which the North has so long and injuriously exercised over the minds of our youth."

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North-Carolina, held at Raleigh, May, 1856." This pamphlet contains the last annual proceedings, the eloquent Address of Dr. Warren, and several reports by Drs. Pittman and Manson on diseases. The officers of the Society are as follows:—President, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson; Vice Presidents, Drs. Whitehead, Manson, Faison, and Gibson; Secretary, Dr. W. G. Thomas; Treasurer, Dr. Jas. B. Dunn. The Society will hold its next annual meeting in Edenton, on the second Tuesday of April, 1857. There are ninety members of the Society, and twenty honorary members.

FUSION BETWEEN THE FILLMORE AND FREMONT MEN IN INDIANA.—The Fillmore and Fremont papers of Indiana have at their mastheads the same Electors for President and Vice President. The New Albany Tribune, the leading Fillmore paper of the State, says:

"The Fillmore State convention of Indiana have just united with the Fremont or black republican party, by nominating the same electoral ticket for the State. If any of our democratic friends have been feeding themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and republican parties, upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile.

The fusion of the parties for the presidency is now complete, which seals the fate of Buchanan Democracy in Indiana.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, *because their cause is one cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be directed against Buchanan, and we* WILL HAVE NO MORE SLAVE SOIL TO CURSE OUR GOVERNMENT."

One ticket is headed for Fillmore and Donelson, and the other for Fremont and Dayton; and the understanding is that the Electors are to vote for the ticket which receives the most votes. Thus it is that the abolitionists make common cause against Buchanan and Breckinridge.

INDIANA.—In the face of the accounts from Indiana, telling of a fusion of the Fremont and Fillmore organizations in that State, (each withdrawing half their electoral ticket,) we are authorized by a friend from Indiana, to offer a bet of one thousand dollars that the Democrats elect a majority of the Legislature, and also of their State ticket, in the election to come off on the 14th of October proximo; and also another bet of $2,000 that Indiana will cast her electoral vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Opponents of the Democratic party, inclined to take these two bets, may apply to the editor of the Star. This tender will remain open until Thursday next. *Wash. Star.*

GERMANTON INSTITUTE.—We have received a Catalogue of the Germanton Masonic Institute for the scholastic year, 1855-'56. The special Trustees of this Institute are Messrs. Joel F. Fill, Isaac S. Gibson, W. W. Stedman, A. Scales, Beverly Jones, J. H. Bitting, and W. T. Gannaway. W. T. Gannaway, A. M., is Principal, and Professor of ancient languages and natural science; John F. Dance, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and English literature; James S. Hill, Teacher in Primary Department.—The Professorships of Moral Science and of French and German, are vacant. The whole number of students is 75.

This Institute was founded by Germanton Lodge, No. 116, of Ancient York Masons, January 1st, 1852, and is under its protection and control. Its doors, however, are open not only to the sons of Masons, but to all who desire to obtain an education. No sectarian doctrines are taught within its walls.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Monday morning last an embankment of the N. C. Railroad, near Boon Hill station, in Johnston, gave way under a freight train, and the Captain of the train, Mr. Alsey Holland, and one of the hands, a free negro, were instantly killed. The culvert of the embankment was most probably not properly constructed, and under the heavy rain the embankment was weakened and gave way. Mr. Holland, we learn, at the moment of the accident, jumped from the engine and fell under one of the freight cars. He was an industrious and worthy young man.

The mail train has been detained for several mornings past as the result of this accident.

SOUTH-CAROLINA ENTERPRISE.—The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Saratoga, New York, says:

"I conversed to-day with a gentleman from Graniteville, S. C., Wm. Gregg, Esq., who has made this season six thousand dollars by the sale of peaches in New York! They were gathered at his place at Graniteville, 125 miles in the interior from Charleston, on Fridays, sent down that night by rail road to Charleston, put on the steamer on Saturday, and in the New York market on the following Tuesday. Being of choice kinds, and the earliest peaches in market, they sold as high as $10 per box, containing about five pecks. This is one item of the benefits resulting from rail roads and steam boats, those annihilators of time and space, which have thus brought Mr. Gregg in reach of the greatest market in the country, though it is 8 or 900 hundred miles distant from him. The people of the interior of North Carolina have only to make railroads to realize similar advantages in regard to all their surplus productions."

GOOD EFFECTS OF LATE RAINS.—Our Western exchanges state that late rains have wonderfully revived the drooping corn-fields in the Western states, and the prospects of a crop have materially increased. Grass also has shot up under their beneficent stimulus, affording good feed for stock—a matter of great importance to farmers who are fattening beeves for market this fall. Another good effect in this State—besides the benefit to the potato and turnip crops—is the opportunity afforded to lumber men and turpentine getters, by the high waters, to send their timber and turpentine to market. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

REAL ESTATE IN RALEIGH.—The store-house and lot on Fayetteville Street, known as the Kyle property, and occupied by the Post Office, was recently purchased by W. J. & A. S. Lougee for twenty-five hundred dollars. This is a low price for this property; and yet we learn the gentleman who disposed of it had much difficulty in finding purchasers.—What is the cause of this? Are we overtaxed—or are our people indisposed to invest in real estate in our City on account of the bad management of our municipal affairs?

THE HENDERSON FAIR.—We learn from G. W. Blacknall, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, that the Hon. A. W. Venable has been selected to deliver the Address before the next Union Fair, to be held at Henderson on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next. The public may expect an excellent Address. Extensive arrangements, we learn, are being made, and the next Fair is expected to surpass in every respect those heretofore held.

☞ The people of New Berne, without distinction of party, recently, through a committee appointed for that purpose, tendered the Hon. Edward Stanly, now of California, but at present on a visit to his native State, a public dinner, as a tribute of regard and respect. Mr. Stanly, in a feeling manner, declines the proffered honor, and returns a grateful acknowledgment for the compliment bestowed.

Notwithstanding Gov. Bragg's enormous majority, he gets but 2000 votes more than he received two years ago. *Milton Chronicle.*

Gov. Bragg has received just *eight* thousand more votes than he did two years ago, as the table of returns will show.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The dates from Europe are up to the 23d August. The news is not important.

Cotton unchanged in price, and wheat and corn have advanced two shillings.

ARRIVAL.—The Hon. Thos. Ruffin arrived here by one o'clock train last Monday morning, in good health, and spent Monday in receiving the congratulations of his friends. On Tuesday morning he started on a visit to his aged mother, from whom no honors, distinctions or cares can alienate his affections. He has passed through a trying period in the history of our country, and has on all occasions discharged his duty with much credit to himself and fidelity to his constituents. *Golds. Trib.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2, 1856.

To the surprise and delight of every body, even of Congress itself, the Army Appropriation bill was passed on Saturday, and an adjournment of its second session followed so soon as the signature of the President could be obtained. The black Republicans made a false step when they insisted upon adding as unconstitutional amendment to one of the appropriation bills, and endeavoring to coerce the Senate and the President through the House of Representatives into a compliance with their demands. It was an attempt to change the conservative character of the government, which, if persisted in to the ultimate loss of the bill, must have reacted on the business interests of the country, and of the North especially, with powerful effect. It was the fear of coming indignation that caused Greeley to give the word of command to pass the bill—and it was permitted to be done. The black Republicans could have fought it off longer had they so desired, but they found a longer persistence would damage their prospects in the Presidential campaign.

The passage of a clean bill, without the Kansas proviso, is a great triumph for the conservative character of the government. It is a rebuke to the violence of abolitionism and must lead the sober second thought of the country to fully appreciate the dangerous designs of the Republican party, so called. Its factious course in the House of Representatives created the necessity for an extraordinary session of Congress, when the action of the previous session was reversed. It signalized its advent in Congress by consuming two months in the election of a Speaker. It has made a great outcry with regard to Kansas and certain of its Territorial laws, yet the House of Representatives has refused even to take up for consideration the pacification bill, twice sent to it by the Senate. Without the least amendment, the bill provided effectually for a settlement of the Kansas difficulties; and, if it had been defective, it was the duty of the House to take it up and perfect it. But peace is not desired by the black Republicans in Kansas; disorder, violence and murder form the political capital with which Fremont is sought to be elevated to the Presidential chair.

It is useless to recount the movements of the contending parties in their efforts to pass or defeat the bill. Twice both Houses deliberately adhered to their positions, one refusing to recede from the Kansas proviso and the other persisting in its rejection. Thus they stood at issue, the House insisting upon its coercive determination, and the Senate defending its prerogatives from attack, and refusing to consent to an adjournment until a bill had been passed in proper form. On Saturday there was evidently a disposition on the part of the Republicans to yield the point. Rumors were afloat that Greely was satisfied, and thought it best that the point should be given up. Mr. Campbell reported a new bill from the committee of Ways and Means, with only half the proviso, heretofore insisted on. The bill passed the House without opposition proviso and all. The Senate amended by striking out the proviso. The House concurred in the amendment by four majority. It was duly enrolled, signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate and approved by the President. Congress had disposed of the business for which it had been called together, and forthwith there was an adjournment *sine die*. Mr. Puryear was here and assisted in this result, but his Know Nothing colleagues from North Carolina did not make their appearance.

The black Republicans stood to their positions with remarkable steadiness. They were held there by the force of public opinion at home, and nothing but the fear of disturbing the business interests of their constituents induced them to give up the struggle. If it had been a mere struggle between the North and the South, it would not have been brought to so sudden a close. But interest prevailed over hostility to the South for the time. The prejudiced state of public opinion at the North is pregnant with the gravest consequences. The sentiment of hostility towards the South has grown from year to year until it threatens to overwhelm and control the whole North, and aspires to the election of a strictly sectional President and to rule the country through its numerical majority in the House of Representatives. In that section there seems not the slighest disposition to conciltate unity of national sentiment; on the contrary, the most studied efforts are made to prepare the people of the North for a disruption of the Union, yet, at the same time, to provoke the issue at the hands of the South. Insolence, villification and abuse are poured ont in a flood upon the South, its institutions and its rights.

The violent proceedings in Kansas served the purpose of inflaming and exciting the minds of the Northern people. Yet the violence is of their own making, and the accounts furnished for circulation are most grossly exaggerated. No black Republican cares to investigate the degree of credibility to which they may be entitled. The smallest occurrence in Washington City with which a Southern man may be connected, it distorted so as to represent him as a coward or a bully; and even the proceedings of Congress are deliberately misreported that abolitionism may make a point against the South. The grossest misrepresentations fill the columns of the black Republican press, and strange to say, their circulation seems to increase with the grossness of the misrepresentations.

The result of the extra session is a complete vindication of the President in calling Congress together immediately after the adjournment of the regular session. Many doubted the possibility of passing the army appropriation bill under any circumstances, and they were consequently eager to adjourn and make a direct appeal to the people, confident that the appeal would be successful. Yet the interests of the public required that another opportunity should be given Congress to reconsider the wants of the army and to make the necessary provision for its support. The ten days session was just long enough to afford a moment's reflection on the part of those whose interests pecuniarily, were involved in this bill. Of course it is the result of much congratulation to the President, and should be to the country at large.

The members of Congress are now dispersed throughout the country, adding intensity to the heat of the Presidential campaign in every direction. September and October will be marked months in the annals of electioneering, and the ranks of the contending cohorts will be closed up, ready for the great battle. The result will be decisive of the future of the Union, and make known to the country the real strength of the party, whose element of life consists in sectional agitation, in arraying one half of the States against the other half. It possesses great strength, but the true friends of the Union must see that sectionalism and disunion are identical terms—that only one nat onal candidate is in the field who possesses the slightest prospects of success, and being a gentleman of age, experience and unblemished reputation, that he alone can succeed in quelling the warring elements, and restoring confidence and good feeling between the opposite sections of the Union. If right, patriotism and justice are to succeed, let Mr. Buchanan be elected; if disunion is already decided on in the minds of the people, Fremont's election can accomplish it.

There is nothing in the political prospect to inspire doubt as to Mr. Buchanan's success. The opposition in the Northern States are making the most strenuous exertions to defeat the Democratic nominees, yet it will not avail. Vermont votes to-day for State officers; it will go against us, of course. Who could wish Vermont to vote the Democratic ticket? On the 8th, the State election in Maine comes off. There are three tickets for Governor—Democratic, Republican and straight-Whig, as they there call it. The triangular contest is maintained to affect the election of members of the Legislature.—The contest is warm between the Democratic and black Republican gubernatorial candidates, and the result doubtful. For members of Congress the fusion of the opposition elements is complete, and if we elect one Democrat—the number we now have—it is as much as can be expected. In the Presidential election there will be two tickets only—for Buchanan and Fremont. That will be the case in several of the Northern States, but not in all. Three electoral tickets will be voted for in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at least. In Indiana the fusion of the Fillmoreans and Freemonsters has already been accomplished—the same individuals composing the electoral tickets of Fillmore and Fremont. The same trick will be tried in other States. To defeat the Democracy is the ardent desire of such men, regardless of the consequences to the country of their own success.

The Secretary of the Navy left for North Carolina this morning, where he will remain for some time, resting from the fatigues and toils of official life. Other members of the Cabinet are preparing to leave, and the President also proposes to make a short excursion to New Hampshire.

Your correspondent has now completed the task allotted to him, having continued his communications from the meeting of Congress to the close of its session. He has labored assiduously to present to the readers of the Standard an interesting summary of its extraordinary proceedings, and of such other matters at the Capitol, as he believed it would interest them to know. If he has succeeded in accomplishing this, he is indeed gratified. He congratulates the Democracy of North-Carolina on the great victory just accomplished, and anticipates a still greater one in November.

MECKLENBURG.

From the Warrenton News.

A PROPOSED BET OF $1,000.

MR. EDITOR: The Know Nothing party, not satisfied with their overwhelming defeat, seem disposed to brag, boast, and to make propositions to bet on the Presidential election. I have determined to afford to such as desire to wager their money on the election of Fillmore an opportunity to back their judgments or to crawfish. I will bet $200 that Mr. Buchanan will be elected the next President of the United States; $100 that he will carry the State of North Carolina by a majority of 15000 votes; $200 that Fillmore will not get five States; $200 that he will not get three Southern States; $100 that he will not get one Southern State; $100 that he will not carry a single State in the Union; $100 that the party taking the bet can not name one Northern and one Southern State that Fillmore will carry. The amount—$1000—to be deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina, and the certificate of deposite to be placed in the hands of a mutual friend to be named by the Editor of the Warrenton News.

A Democrat.

BUCHANAN IN KENTUCKY.—We have seen a private letter from an intelligent and reliable gentleman of Louisville, Kentucky, to a friend in this place, which states with entire confidence that Buck and Breck will carry Kentucky by at least 10,000 majority. Bets, he says, are freely taken on 5,000 majority. *Lynchburg Rep.*

Mr. Robinson is now confined to his room, and suffering intense agony, although none of his wounds are considered as dangerous. It is doubtful however, whether he will ever recover the perfect use of his left arm, which is now completely paralysed. His body is severely mangled.

It is hoped, that, in view of his situation, the readers of the Tribune will extend to him their kind indulgence until he be able to resume his duties. *Golds. Trib.*

[From the Lowell Journal August 25.]

Singular and Sad Affair—Fatal Result apprehended.

On Friday night a most melancholy affair occurred in this city, between a father and son, which has caused a great deal of excitement, and from which fatal consequences are apprehended. Mr. John C. Treadwell, well known in this community as a respectable business man, in a personal rencontre with his son William, a young man of 25 years, received a blow which fractured his skull, and sustained other injuries of so serious a nature, that his life for a time, was despaired of. The fracture was directly over the temple. Two pieces of bone were removed, which covered a space about as large as a half dollar.

He is now doing well, and it is the opinion of his medical advisers, that if inflammation does not set in, he will recover, but the least mental excitement would cause inflammation in which case his death would be inevitable. The immediate cause which led to, and the details of the unhappy affair, will be found in the following statesment drawn up by the city marshal.

Young Treadwell has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, for his appearance.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

It appears that on Friday last there were visiting at the family of Mr. Treadwell a niece of his and her husband. The niece had formerly been a resident of the family, and was upon the most familiar terms with all its members. Not so with the husband, for this was the first time he had visited them. It also appears that Mr. Treadwell, the elder, had cautioned his son in the early part of the day to refrain from using any vulgar or profane language in the presence of his visitors; and so fearful was he that his caution might have not been heeded, that immediately after all the family, together with the visiters, were seated at the table the father put the following interrogatory to the son:

"William, have you used any profane language to-day?" The reply was, "I don't known that I have." The father then asked the husband of the niece if he heard him (the son) use any profane language: his reply was, in substance, "I don't know that I have much." Thereupon the father proceeded to administer to the son a homily upon the depravity and sinfulness of indulging in profane language, to which the son made no reply; neither could he partake of any food, so chagrined was he that his father should take this opportunity to chastise him. The mother attempted to change the conversation, and incidentally the name of a little daughter of hers, who died some two or three weeks previous, and who was a great favorite of the son's, was mentioned, when he (the son) exclaimed, "for God's sake, mother, don't mention her holy name here."

In a moment the latter arose from a table, seized the son by the collar, pulled him into another room, exclaimed "I will not have such profane language used in my house," and closed the door after him. Loud and angry words ensued; crimination and recrimination followed; a blow was heard, and still another; the son was heard to exclaim: "for God's sake, father, do not strike me again." The parties then entered the room; the son was in the act of raising himself from the floor, and the father in the act of inflicting another blow, which was warded off by the son, and he then arose and struck his father one blow with his clenched hand upon the head, and the consequence was a fractured skull.

The above facts the marshal obtained from an eye witness.

HON. ASA BIGGS.—This gentleman, with his family, reached Warrenton Saturday evening last, and took lodgings a Brownlow's Hotel. We were pleased to see him in the enjoyment of excellent health. A great many of his friends called upon him during his brief sojourn in our place, and exchanged congratulations with him on the present bright prospects of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. *Warrenton News.*

Mr. Fillmore will carry not less than five, and probably eight or ten of the Southern States. And thus the election of Buchanan is an utter impossipility, even under the most favorable circumstances. *Whig of Saturday.*

On reading the above statement, a gentleman of this city immediately deposited with us five hundred dollars, which he is willing to bet that Mr. Fillmore will not obtain the electoral votes of five Southern States. Who takes? *Rich. Eng.*

FLOUR.—A lot of 20 bbls. was brought to this place on Friday last, by Mr. S. H. Christain, from his mills in Stanly and Montgomery counties, all of which passed inspection as "Family." We learn that our Inspector pronounced it equal to the best Northern Flour. *Fay Ob.*

Bloody work in Kansas close at hand.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2d.—A correspondent of the *Republican*, writting from St. Joseph's, under date of August 27th, says the entire section of country between Grasshopper Creek and St. Josephs, is full of armed bodies of free-soilers, and men are moving along the Western border of the Kickapoo Reservation.

Capt. Scott and 100 men had gone in that direction to prevent further accessions. The pro-slavery party were also stationing strong bodies along the Northern frontier to prevent ingress and egress.

The Missouri River is said to be so well fortified that no Free State forces can approach by that route.

The Pro-Slavery party are said to be arranging plans for a speedy concentration of forces at Lawrence.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept. 2d.—Returns indicate the election of Fletcher, black Republican, by about twenty thousand majority. Three Republicans are elected to Congress.

FRESHET.—The rain of yesterday and violent storm of last night has produced one of of the severest freshets we have had for may years. The water courses are all overflowed, and we learn that the Cape Fear River rose fifteen feet in about four hours this morning. We fear great destruction to the crops, &c. *Fay. Ob.*

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 12th ult., by Rev. Jas. Sprunt, Col. C. D. Hill, of Duplin, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. Jas. P. Hicks, of said county.

In Wentworth, Rockingham, on Tuesday, 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pickard, Mr. L. Nunally, of Caswell, to Miss M. R. Ellington, daughter of J. W. Ellington, Esq., of Rockingham.

On the 4th day of June, by Allen Price, Esq., Mr. Walter B. Roberts to Miss Sally A. Wray, daughter of Mr. Grant A. Wray, of Rockingham. Also, on the 18th July, Mr. Grant A. Wray to Miss Octava Price, daughter of Wm. H. Price, Esq., all of Rockingham. Also, by the same, on the 14th day of August, Mr. Jos. H. Price to Miss Elizabeth C. Price, daughter of Thomas D. Price, all of Rockingham.—Also, by the same, on the 17th day of August, Mr. Chas. H. Flake to Miss Judy A. Peters, all of Franklin co., Va.

In Prince Edward county, Va., on the 13th ult., by Rev. Samuel Price, Col. A. J. Stafford, of Winston, to Miss Cornelia S. Price.

DIED,

At his residence in Caswell county, on the 22d ult., Geo. Williamson, Esq., aged 67 years.

In the death of this individual, our community sustains a heavy loss. For many years he occupied a prominent position in society. Possessed of great energy, good judgment, and manly bearing, his countrymen called him to occupy various posts of honor and responsibility. He was, at different periods of his life, Sheriff, Magistrate, Chairman of the Court and a member of the State Senate. Through a long and busy life he maintained his integrity. For forty years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, and those who knew him most intimately, had the largest measure of confidence in his piety. He expressed to the last his firm conviction that the religion of Jesus is the only ground of comfort and hope, either in a living or dying hour. Long will it be before another can rise up and fully fill the place which has been made vacant by his death. G.

At Farmville, Va., on the evening of the 20th ult., Mr. John S. Hill, in the 20th year of his age, youngest son of Gen. Wm. L. Hill, of Duplin county, N. C.

WANTED,—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OF Classical attainments, to take charge of Red Mountain Female Academy, at its next session, to commence about the 15th of January.

All communications addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. JONES, Sec'y.

Red Mountain, Sept. 5, 1856. 1146—w3m.

BOOT AND SHOEMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL good, steady hands, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

H. A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw4t.

TO FILLMORE MEN.

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO TAKE THE FOLlowing bets will be informed where he can obtain them by calling on either of the editors of the Standard:

$100 that James Buchanan is elected President by the people in November, 1856.

$100 that James Buchanan carries North-Carolina, in November next, by a larger majority than Gov. Bragg did in August last.

$100 that James Buchanan receives four electoral votes to Fillmore's one in November next.

$100 that James Buchanan carries twenty of the thirty-one States, by either majorities or pluralities.

$100 that Fillmore does not get the electoral vote of three States in the Union.

All the bets to be taken together, and the money deposited in either of the Banks at Raleigh, at any time before the 1st of November next.

N. B. If desired the sums above mentioned will be doubled.

Sept. 5, 1856. 83—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING QUALified as Executors to the last will and testament of Eli Cutchin, dec'd, will offer to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, his tract of land, containing 569 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Edgecombe, and on the South side of Swift Creek. A large portion of the open land is well adapted to the growth of both cotton and corn,—has an abundant supply of mud, and a bed of excellent marl nearly in the centre of the plantation. The woodland is well timbered with cypress, oak, and pine, and affords a most excellent cattle and hog range. There is a good family dwelling, gin house, stables, and most other houses necessary for comfortable living. The buildings are on a high, pleasant, and unquestionably healthy location.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed; but notes with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required.

JOHN G. RIVES, } Ex'trs.
ARCH. BRASWELL, }

Sept. 5, 1856. 1149—wtd.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,

Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.

PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM.

Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

MACON HOUSE,

Corner of North and Middle Streets, Portsmouth, Va.,

M. F. CORBETT, Proprietor.

THE most pleasantly located, the nearest Hotel to the Railroad Depot and landing of all Steamboats, and where only, seats can be secured in the Elizabeth City Stage.

Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw1m.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY WARN ALL PERSONS against crediting my son Wm. Carpenter on my account, as I will not be responsible for no debts he may contract. BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

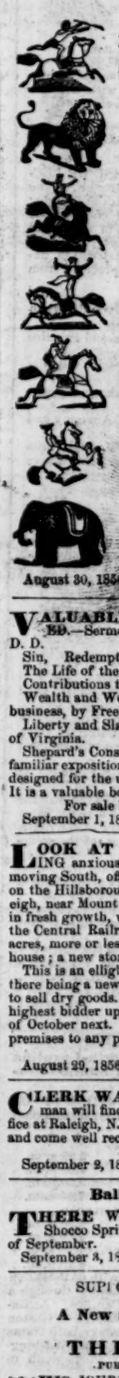
Wake Co., Sept. 5, 1856. 1149—w1tpd.

CIRCUS.

THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE.

G. N. ELDRED, Propietor.

Hippodrome, Animals & Circus.



Will exhibit at

Durham's Depot, Sept. 10th, and at Morrisville, September 11th; at Raleigh, Sept. 12th and 13th.

CARD.

G. N. ELDRED

PROCLAIMS TO THE SOUTH THAT as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned his efforts to please, he has this season combined

THREE GREAT SHOWS!

and engaged the world renowned **Franconi Hippodrome Troupe** to appear in conjunction with his splendid **Animal Exhibition and Great Southern Circus!** CLOWNS, SAM LONG and JOHN PETERS

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1856.—Jesse R. Wilkinson *et al*, vs. Susan Jennings.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Susan Jennings, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her. On motion, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard once a week for six weeks, notifying the said Susan Jennings to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the matter will be heard *ex parte* and decree taken *pro confesso* as to her.

Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1856.

B. RUNYON, C. & M. E.

July 23, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

REFORM MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Macon, Georgia.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES of this Institution, will commence on the first Monday in November next, and close on the first day of March following. Having received two endowments from the State of Georgia, it is in possession of a splendid College Edifice, with Apparatus, Preparations, Specimens and Facilities, and a Hospital for Clinical Instruction, under the direction of the Faculty. Cadavers procured from New York and other cities.

FACULTY:

L. Bankston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology and Materia Medica.
J. T. Coxe, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
M. S. Thomson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. N. Loomis, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy and Microscopy.
I. M. Comings, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
O. A. Lochrane, Esq., M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology.

TERMS:

Entire fees for tickets to Lectures,	$100
Matriculation (once only,)	5
Anatomical Ticket,	10

Payable invariably in cash in advance, at the opening of the session. Graduation fee, payable before examination, $25.

For particulars address any member of the Faculty, Macon, Ga.

August 9, 1854. 76—sw6tpd.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., August 11, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 12th of Sept'r next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $40,000 running ten years from 1st July, 1856, and $16,000 running twenty years from July 1st, 1856.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1856. 76—swtd.

☞ Register please copy.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents*.

BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., LL B
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.
In Union there is Strength—Let the People Rule

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING PURCHASED THE *Young American* with all its apparatus, propose commencing the publication of a paper under the above title, and devoted to the principles and interests of the Democratic Party, on or about the 7th of August next.

The coming Presidential Election will be one of unusual importance, The Democratic Party, true to its old landmarks, and its great responsibility as the only National Party in existence, has planted itself on principles, on the prevalence of which depend the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of our Union. They will be assailed by the Abolitionists and their allies, at every point, and with every weapon of political warfare; by misrepresentation, falsehood, and passionate sectional appeals. These assailants must be driven back in utter confusion; and the liberal support of Democratic Journals must be the greatest instrumentality in effecting this object.

The wants of the Democracy have been sadly neglected in this section of the district. And in order that their wants may be supplied, and that we may lend our aid to the great and glorious principles promulgated by Jefferson and Jackson, and handed down to us by Polk and Pierce, uncontaminated, we have embarked in the cause, and rely upon the universal heart of Democracy for support.

The farmer will always find a reasonable space devoted to the Agricultural Department.

Choice selections of American Literature, will always make the Banner welcome to the family circle; while the various Sciences shall receive their full share of attention.

In conclusion, we would say that, our best efforts shall be exerted to render the paper creditable to ourselves and an honor to our State.

TERMS.—The *Democratic Banner* will be published weekly, in Williamston, N. C., at $2 per annum, if paid within six months, and if not paid within that $2,50.

Address, MOORE & MARTIN.

Williamston, July 24th, 1856. 73—.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.

July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Equity, Spring term, 1856.—Henderson Hocutt vs. Elizabeth Tisdale and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale, two of the defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale to appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the court to be held for the county of Nash, at the court-house in Nashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, or judgment will be entered up against them *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing.

Witness: B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, 3d Monday of March, 1856.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

July 18, 1856. 1134—w6w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having removed a few miles from the neighborhood, offers for sale one valuable tract of land containing between five and six hundred acres; only sixty acres cleared, the balance is in original growth and well timbered, lies on Middle Creek in Wake county, and 14 miles south of Raleigh. There is no dwelling house on the land, but there are other buildings, fine water, and a beautiful site for a residence immediately on the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This healthy location with the fertile soil attached to it, together with its being a good stand for business, renders it a desirable situation. A bargain may be had if early application be made. A credit of two or three years will be given if desired. I would also sell on accommodating terms two or three other valuable tracts near the same neighborhood.

Address the subscriber at Raleigh, N. C.

N. MYATT.

July 21, 1856. 70—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.

THOMAS R. MOORE.

July 11, 1856. 67—swtO1.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
Twelfth Year.—One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL VOLUME OF this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "Scientific American" is an illustrated periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of practical science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including official copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

$1000—in Cash Prizes—will be paid on the 1st January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—$200 for the 1st, $175 for the 2nd, $150 for the 3d, $125 for the 4th, $100 for the 5th, $75 for the 6th, $50 for the 7th, $40 for the 8th, $30 for the 9th, $25 for the 10th, $20 for the 11th and $10 for the 12th. For all clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only $1 40. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

☞ TERMS: Single subscriptions, $2 a year, or 1 for six months. Five copies for six months $4; for a year, $8. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to
MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton St., New York.

☞ Messrs. MUNN & CO., are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

August 19, 1856. 78—

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105, Matriculation Fee $5. Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.
(WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

THE next session of this College will open on Monday, Sept. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years.—The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendant.

Nashville, July, 1856. 74—sw8tpd.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with the necessary fu for the support of the Institution, have found it necess to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 65—sw3m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " " Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " " " Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,	12 25
" Alleghany Springs,	8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,	8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,	8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,	23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag. S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House," Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 113 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER,
W. C. KING,

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE,
WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS,

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly attended to. ALEX'R DICKSON.

Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.

July 5, 1856. 1132—wtf.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD, WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN, R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE, WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED, P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE, SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.
INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money. For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 65—1t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st August, 1856:

Anderson, Miss Ella
Andrews, Robert R
Adams & Co, Express Ag't
Avery, Dr T S
Arnold, Ira E
Adams, E
Ag't Gruefenberg's Remedies,
Allen, Geo M
Adams, Alvis D
Anderson, R W 3
Bruce, H G
Briggs, Thos
Bush, Wm
Beasley, S
Boothe, Mary W 2
Bryan, Henry R
Broughton, Gaston 2
Bashford, James 2
Byrd, Nathaniel
Brogden, A J
Belden, Miss Louisa R
Blake, Mary L
Buffalo, G W 2
Banks, Mrs A G
Baker, Miss Martha H
Barker, John
Betts, A W
Blake, Dempsey
Bristin, Patrick
Baxter, R P
Bashford, Mrs Cornelia
Brown, Miss Elizabeth J
Booker & Gully,
Buffalo, Henry
Beavers, Austin
Bell, Mrs Eliza
Beavers, Alsey
Do James
Barbee, Mrs Fannie
Banks, Linn
Binamon, A J
Coleit, Warren
Carroll, Wm
Cope, Miss Fanny
Carroll, H H
Clayton, L T
Carter, Miss Emma A
Cooley, Jacob H
Curfman, John F
Cook, Miss Martha B
Chadwick, S W
Clark, Miss Martha J
Cavitt, Miss Sallie A
Christmas, Seth
Carter, David J
Cole, Wm
Charlotte, John 5
Dorsett, John W
Davis, G J F
Day, Jesse
Davenport, W H 2
Dewar, A H
Durand, Mad'lle Leoni
Emmons, E
Frensley, John L
Foster, Roger
Finch, Mrs E D 2
Fann, E M
Graham, James M
Garrett, Catharine E
Garrod, Martha H
Green, Mrs
Gold, Mrs E
Gibbs, A N 2
Garnett, Theodore S
Getmer, Wm S
Gilliam, Rob't B
Galasppie, Mrs Fannie
Holden, W H
Hanalson, Nathaniel
Holloman, Wm H
Haze, Rev Mr,